

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**BA-359**  
**Ormar Heights**  
**10613 Jones Road, Kingsville**  
**Baltimore County**  
**1680/1800 ca.**  
**Private**

Ormar Heights is located in a distinct community comprised of three historic properties, which includes the primary dwellings known as Mount Peru (BA-252) and Chilham House (BA-251). The community is located near Kingsville and Bradshaw, overlooking the convergence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls at the Gunpowder River, one of the earliest settlement locations in Baltimore County. Members of the Taylor family historically owned this property, consisting of numerous tracts, as early as 1813. The property remained part of a single Taylor estate until 1917, when it was divided into the three separate properties with three architecturally significant dwellings. Individually, and collectively, these dwellings are excellent examples of the early settlement in Baltimore County. The property as a whole represents three distinct phases of architectural development, including vernacular log and stone construction, and the fashionable Italianate style.

Constructed circa 1800, the three-bay wide vernacular stone house, known as Ormar Heights, is located at 10613 Jones Road. The original portion of the house is the small log wing. The oldest structure in the survey district, the log structure was built circa 1680. The one-and-a-half-story log wing was dismantled and rebuilt in the 1990s. It has a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof with two gabled dormers clad in weatherboard and an inset front porch. It sits on a stone foundation and has weatherboard cladding in the gable end. The two-story main block of the building features a symmetrically fenestrated two-story center hall plan and decorative stone quoins. The fieldstone construction is laid in a randomly coursed pattern and set on a similar foundation. The side gabled roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, has a shallow pitch. The roof is accented with a molded wood cornice. Two brick interior end chimneys with corbeled caps crown the roof. The house sits on a hill on the northeast side of Jones Road and is surrounded by rolling hills with an historic springhouse. A nonhistoric chicken house, horse barn and hay feeder are also associated with the property.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0359

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Ormar Heights

other

### 2. Location

street and number 10613 Jones Road not for publication

city, town Kingsville vicinity

county Baltimore

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Robert E. and Bette M. Langley

street and number 10631 Jones Road telephone Unknown

city, town Kingsville state MD zip code 21087

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel M64/P647

city, town Towson liber 6000 folio 464

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Survey district  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funeralary	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory

5

## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0359

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### ORMAR HEIGHTS (BA-0359)

Constructed circa 1800, the three-bay wide vernacular stone house, known as Ormar Heights, is located at 10613 Jones Road. The original portion of the house is the small log wing. The oldest structure in the survey district, the log structure was built circa 1680. The one-and-a-half-story log wing was dismantled and rebuilt in the 1990s. It has a steeply pitched asphalt shingled roof with two gabled dormers clad in weatherboard and an inset front porch. It sits on a stone foundation and has weatherboard cladding in the gable end. The two-story main block of the building features a symmetrically fenestrated two-story center hall plan and decorative stone quoins. The fieldstone construction is laid in a randomly coursed pattern and set on a similar foundation. The side gabled roof, now clad in asphalt shingles, has a shallow pitch. The roof is accented with a molded wood cornice. Two brick interior end chimneys with corbeled caps crown the roof. The house sits on a hill on the northeast side of Jones Road and is surrounded by rolling hills with an historic springhouse. A nonhistoric chicken house, horse barn and hay feeder are also associated with the property.

### EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary façade, facing southeast, measures three-bays in width. The central entry, framed by a square-edged pegged wood surround, consists of a nine-light and three-paneled wood door. A four-light inset transom crowns the entry. Two 12/12 wooden windows with square-edged pegged wood surrounds flank this central entrance, which is reached by stone steps. The second floor is similarly fenestrated with three 12/8 wooden windows with pegged square-edged wooden surrounds. The second story windows are located just below the overhanging eaves. A three-light casement window with a molded wood square-edged unpegged surround is located under the northeast end windows. The log wing, dismantled and restored in the 1990s, incorporates much of the original fabric as possible, including the unnotched square-log construction. New chinking was applied. The one-story dwelling was expanded to a one-and-a-half story wing with a side gabled roof and two gabled dormers with six-light casement windows. The full-width two-bay inset porch forms a flush wall plane with the façade. The porch is supported by contemporary wood posts that have been circular sawn and treated to appear hand-hewn. The wing has an off-center single-leaf twelve-light wooden door and two paired 6/6 windows with narrow wood surrounds. A single-leaf nine-light and two-paneled door leads from the porch to the main block. The ceiling of the porch is constructed with reused hand-hewn beams from the original dwelling. The deck is constructed of stone.

The northeast elevation predominantly consists of the log wing. Two contemporary paired, small six-light windows are centrally placed. The weatherboard clad gable end has two slightly paired six-light casement windows with square-edged wood surrounds and sills. A small triangular louvered vent is located in the gable peak. The reused square logs evidence the original hand-wrought nails. The main block on the northeast elevation has a four-light fixed window in the gable peak with a square-edged wood surround and sill.

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The northwest, or rear, elevation consists of the main block and ell. The symmetrical main block fenestration pattern mirrors that of the façade, only it is less formal. An inset four-light transom tops the central single-leaf four-paneled wooden door. Two 12/12 windows with square-edged pegged wood surrounds flank this central entrance, which is reached by stone steps. The second floor is similarly fenestrated with three 12/8 windows with pegged square-edged wooden surrounds. The second story windows are located just below the overhanging eaves. The log wing has a single-leaf central entry with a four-light and two-panel door with a wooden square-edged sill. Both are sheltered by the slightly overhanging eaves. The first floor also features a 6/6 window with a hand-hewn surround. The roof is pierced with a central gabled weatherboard clad dormer with a six-light casement window.

The southwest elevation features a first story gabled one-bay cellar entry. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles with weatherboard sheathing in the gable end. The vestibule features a single-leaf vertical board door with strap-hinges, a square-edged wood surround and a boxed wooden cornice with returns. The second story of the main block has an off-center 12/8 window with a narrow square-edged pegged wood surround and sill. The attic story has two inset six-light casement windows with a pegged wooden surround and sill.

### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of Ormar Heights was not accessible at the time of the survey.

### OUTBUILDINGS

A small half-story circa 1850 springhouse is located down a hill to the south of the façade. It is constructed of stone on a stone foundation. It features a wood shingled gable front roof accented with a boxed wooden cornice. There is a single-leaf entry with a vertical board door.

A nonhistoric horse barn is located to the east of the main block. It was constructed circa 1980 and consists of a side gabled stable area with a shed roofed front overhang. Square wooden posts support the overhang. The corrugated metal roof sits on the vertical board sided building that was constructed on a concrete block foundation. Two horse stalls are located under the overhang.

A nonhistoric chicken house, constructed circa 1960, is located to the east as well. It is constructed with cinderblock. The elongated building has a gable-front standing-seam metal roof with a wooden cornice and weatherboard siding in the gable end. There are two 6/6 windows with rowlock brick sills in the gable end.

A circa 1990 hay feeder is located to the south of the main block in a pasture near Jones Road. It has an off-center side gabled roof clad in corrugated metal. The structure is constructed of vertical board with three open bays supported by square wooden posts.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0359

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Specific dates** 1680/1800 ca. **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1680/1800 ca.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Ormar Heights is located in a distinct community comprised of three historic properties, which includes the primary dwellings known as Mount Peru (BA-0252) and Chilham House (BA-0251). The community is located near Kingsville and Bradshaw, overlooking the convergence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls at the Gunpowder River, one of the earliest settlement locations in Baltimore County. Members of the Taylor family historically owned this property, consisting of numerous tracts, as early as 1813. The property remained part of a single Taylor estate until 1917, when it was divided into the three separate properties. The oldest of the buildings, dating from circa 1680, is an unnotched log dwelling, now part of the Ormar Heights property. In the period between 1772 and 1800, a stone vernacular dwelling, known as Chilham House was constructed on the property. Once joined under the ownership of the Taylor family, the property was improved circa 1850 by the construction of large Italianate dwelling known as Mount Peru. Individually, and collectively, these dwellings are excellent examples of the early settlement in Baltimore County. The property as a whole represents three distinct phases of architectural development, including vernacular log and stone construction, and the fashionable Italianate style.

### OWNERSHIP HISTORY

The property is made up of three tracts, each containing a freestanding dwelling. The oldest of these is a circa 1680 log structure known as Ormar Heights (located at 10613 Jones Road). This building was subsequently enlarged by the construction of a two-story stone addition in circa 1800. The second dwelling, dating from circa 1772, is a two-story stone structure known as the Chilham House at 10631 Jones Road. The last improvement is a two-story wood frame dwelling, designed in the Italianate style, that dates from circa 1850 (located 10627 Jones Road).



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Edward Swanson settled this area of Baltimore County, located along Upper Gunpowder Falls, as early as 1665. Annanias Divers later owned most of the land between the delta and the Little Gunpowder Falls. Historically owned by a number of individuals, the property as a whole was later known as Mount Peru. It was purchased by members of the Taylor family in stages. One of the oldest conveyances for this land by the Taylor family consisted of a fifteen-acre tract known as part of Simm's Choice, which was purchased in 1673. The Taylor family, having emigrated from Ireland, purchased an addition one-hundred-and-ninety-two acres on the fork of the Gunpowder River, known as Pimlico, in 1713.

Robert Taylor (born in 1780) continued to add to the vast family landholdings. By 1868, Taylor's son, Benjamin Franklin Taylor, had gained sole ownership of the property. B. F. Taylor, born in Baltimore City, rose to the ranks of Colonel in the Second Maryland Regiment during the Civil War. By the surrender at Appomattox in 1865, Colonel Taylor was commanding his own regiment, the Sixth and Eleventh New Hampshire, part of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps.<sup>1</sup> After the war, Taylor was placed in charge of seven thousand Confederate prisoners.

Benjamin Taylor had made a petition in 1860 to the Commissioners of the Land Office in Baltimore County to have the vast landholdings of Robert Taylor re-surveyed. The re-survey was not completed until April 1885. This patent describes the land as containing 431 acres. According to the patent, one of the first purchases made by Robert Taylor included a portion of the land historically owned by Annanias Divers. This 1813 sale appears to have included "a part of Lot 1 and Lot 2," which encompasses a part of the property. On this tract, existing improvements included the stone house and log wing known as Ormar Heights. A 1798 tax list attributes Annanias Divers as the owner of a two-story stone mill and a log house (now the wing to the building known as Ormar Heights).

In 1839, Taylor had bought another portion of land that had been part of Divers' estate, which included the stone Chilham House. This land, known as Onion's Inheritance, was patented to Stephen Onion in 1746. Onion had subdivided this property, bequeathing it to William F.H. Onion and John B. Onion. The Onions sold both parcels to Annanias Divers in 1797.<sup>2</sup> It was ultimately conveyed or transferred to Salathiel Divers. Benjamin Buck, who appears to have been married to a member of the Divers family, acquired it in 1816. Buck also acquired part of the adjoining property from Baruch Fowler in 1816.<sup>3</sup> Ortho Scott, trustee for the deceased Benjamin Buck, deeded 410 acres to Robert Taylor in 1839.<sup>4</sup> Scott also sold portions to John Woodland who transferred it to B. Carter. Taylor purchased this part of the property from Carter in 1840.<sup>5</sup> An adjacent piece

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<sup>1</sup> J. Thomas Scharf. *History of Baltimore City and County From the earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*, (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881) p. 922.

<sup>2</sup> Deeds August 17, 1797, WG 53/363 and WG 53/366.

<sup>3</sup> Deed WG 139/979 in 1816.

<sup>4</sup> Deed TK 392/435 September 19, 1839.

<sup>5</sup> Deed July 10, 1840 TK 300/399.

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was transferred from Nicholas Maccubbin to Issac Ludley, who sold it to John Woodland, who then sold it to Robert Taylor in 1840.<sup>6</sup> It is uncertain whether this was originally a Divers holding.

Additionally, from Buck's estate, Taylor purchased a four-acre tract "being known by the reputation by the name of the cottage and is situated on the road leading from the Franklinville Factory to the road from Kingsville to Onion's Works."<sup>7</sup> The cottage noted in the deed appears to be the stone building now known as the Chilham House (erected circa 1772). As advertised in 1838 in the *Baltimore American*, Buck's property also included barns, sheds, store house, cooper's shop and several other buildings on navigable water.<sup>8</sup>

Among Taylor's other purchases in 1839 were the portions of Annanias Divers' estate called Pardoner's Discovery and Federal Meadow. He also purchased Diver's Island, a Divers tract encompassing twenty-six acres. The final purchase made by Robert Taylor was in 1844, when he bought Peru Mills. This tract consisted of a forty-acre parcel also originally belonged to Annanias Divers. Salathial Divers sold it in 1814 to Charles Crook<sup>9</sup>, who, in turn, sold it to Robert Taylor.

With the purchase of Peru Mills, the nomenclature of the entire land tract was renamed "Mount Peru." In 1843, the mill buildings were consumed by fire. During the ownership of Taylor, he lived in the stone dwelling known as Ormar Heights. By 1850, Taylor had the Italianate wood frame building erected on the property as the main dwelling of his estate. The use of the buildings known as Ormar Heights and the Chilham House by the Taylor family is unknown after 1850. The property remained in the Taylor family until 1917, when it was divided into multiple parcels and sold. The subdivision separated the ownership of the dwellings known as Mount Peru, Ormar Heights and Chilham House.

### COMMUNITY HISTORY

The early settlement of the area was due to its proximity to the navigable waters of the Gunpowder River. It has been disputed that an early county seat was located on the property in the Ormar Heights log dwelling, but has since been dispelled as a misinterpretation of records.<sup>10</sup> However, the land known as Mount Peru is located "almost within view" of the first county seat, which was located on Bush River in what is now Harford County.<sup>11</sup> Known as Old Baltimore, this site functioned as the seat for a number of years after the county's founding circa 1659. In 1707, the legislature proposed a change to a site on Foster's Neck, which would

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<sup>6</sup> Deed July 10, 1840 TK 300/398.

<sup>7</sup> Deed Robert Taylor to Philip Snowden, May 16, 1860 Liber GHC 28 Folio 28.

<sup>8</sup> *Baltimore American*, June 16, 1838. As quoted in Maryland Historical Trust File BA-251 and mentioned in John McGrain's *Roads to Philadelphia: Historic Background Philadelphia Road Corridor Study*. Maryland Historical Trust. November 1989.

<sup>9</sup> Deeds WG 127/100 April 6, 1814 and WG 131/192 and WG 139/339 and Deed December 19, 1844 TK 348/26.

<sup>10</sup> MHT Inventory Form, BA-251.

<sup>11</sup> Scharf, p. 923.

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function as a port of entry. However, the Queen vetoed the act and the seat continued to remain in Old Baltimore until 1712. The Foster's Neck site is located just south of Mount Peru on a tract of land across Foster's Creek from the nearby town of Joppa, which was owned by the Honorable John Carroll Walsh.<sup>12</sup> In 1712, a new act passed and a new county seat was established in the port town of Joppa, also south of Mount Peru. This property was known as Taylor's Mount, which may have fostered some misinterpretation as to the association of the Mount Peru property and the county seat. However, at the time Joppa was established as the county seat, it was no longer owned by any Taylor family, but by Annie Felks.<sup>13</sup>

Joppa was also a flourishing tobacco market, which was an important cash crop, as the act that established it as a county seat also created it as a commercial center. The act stated that:

There shall be allowed to all debtors whatsoever, owing any tobacco to any person or persons whatsoever, or howsoever, such debtor bringing his tobacco to the town aforesaid, and there paying the same to his creditor or creditors, or his or her receivers, the sum of ten pounds of tobacco per cent for every hundred pounds of tobacco so brought to the place aforesaid, and there paid as aforesaid; to be deducted out of such debtor's debts, or allowed of in bar or discount of any creditor or creditors, in any court within this province.<sup>14</sup>

Joppa thrived as a seaport town and county seat until 1768 when Baltimore became the dominant city. By 1881, much of the town of Joppa had faded and crumbled away.<sup>15</sup>

The early settlement of this coastal region of Baltimore County perpetuated the construction of major roads, the majority of which led to Joppa. This included a post road, traces of which are still evident in the Mount Peru survey district. Another of the earliest routes to Philadelphia from Virginia, which was also used as a post road, crossed Great Falls near Mount Peru at Onion's Iron Works.<sup>16</sup> By 1785, the dangerous ford was replaced with a bridge. The roadbed may have been part of the present driveway at Chilham House, which linked to the present Jones Road.<sup>17</sup> Oral history has revealed that this house may have once stood as a roadside inn, but no conclusive evidence has been found.<sup>18</sup> John J. Jones, for whom Jones Road is named, bought the Chilham House property in 1920. Jones also owned the nearby Charmony Farm.

The importance of these early routes was evident in their use in the Revolutionary period by many notable figures including Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette Rochambeau and Pulaski, as well as many European nobles

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<sup>12</sup> Scharf, p. 923.

<sup>13</sup> Scharf, p. 44.

<sup>14</sup> Scharf, p. 46.

<sup>15</sup> Scharf, p. 47.

<sup>16</sup> McGrain, p. 2.

<sup>17</sup> McGrain, p. 2.

<sup>18</sup> McGrain, p. 2.



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and scholars.<sup>19</sup> By 1813, congressional acts demanded improved routes, which were maintained by a private turnpike company. Some of the roads followed the original paths, including the crossing at Onion's Mills. This became Maryland Route 7 in 1940. Another road through the Chilham property once linked to the Governor Nice Highway named for the governor in 1937. However, as the governor was still living, the namesake was illegal and the road was called Pulaski Highway.<sup>20</sup> The route linked to the Philadelphia Turnpike.

Oral history also reveals that Chilham House may have been used as the slave quarters for the estate of Annanias Divers.<sup>21</sup> Although no evidence to support the theory was found, it is known that Divers was a slaveholder. He advertised in 1810 for the return of his escaped slave, John Alexander, who had boarded the ship *Jolly Miller* in Baltimore to flee. Divers advertised for his return on a poster printed at the *American* office.<sup>22</sup>

### ARCHITECTURAL DISCUSSION

The Ormar Heights log dwelling, erected circa 1680, survives as an example of an early building type in the mid-Atlantic region. Swedish settlers first developed the type, but the tradition in the mid-Atlantic often follows the path of the German prototype, which developed independently. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia used the type in the late 1600s. The form was often basic, involving a one-room plan that could later be easily expanded by adding a second room. Early examples, such as Ormar Heights, used simple hewn timbers with lapped joints, held in place by their own weight. The spaces between the hewn logs were covered with chinking. Later examples involved more complicated notched joints.

Stone construction, represented by the Chilham House and the Ormar Heights addition, is also a distinctive mark of mid-Atlantic architectural development. Also of Germanic origin, stone construction was considered a symbol of status, often favored by rural gentry. The material was either locally quarried or collected fieldstone assembled by local masons. Although, often simple or uncoursed, the stone could be dressed and decorative elements such as quoins, sills and lintels were often added.

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<sup>19</sup> McGrain, p.4.

<sup>20</sup> Deed CWB, Jr. 1092/190.

<sup>21</sup> Interview with Robert and Bette Langley, owners of Chilham House, May 2000.

<sup>22</sup> Maryland Historical Society MHT Site BA-357, April 14, 2000.

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### CHAIN OF TITLE: ORMAR HEIGHTS

By 1798	Annanias Divers
Circa 1813	Annanias Divers to Robert Taylor
May 16, 1860:	Robert Taylor to Philip M. Snowden, Trustee with Life Estate for Hester Ann Taylor, wife of Robert Taylor To heirs of Robert Taylor: Benjamin Franklin Taylor, Joseph J. Taylor and Sidney Ann Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Ann E. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Mary C. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Maggie Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber GHC 28 Folio 28
September 29, 1868	Joseph J. Taylor and Sidney Ann Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Ann E. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Mary C. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Maggie Taylor to Benjamin Franklin Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber EHA 59 Folio 443
April 1, 1885:	State of Maryland Patent to Benjamin F. Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WRH 2 Folio 118
November 30, 1917:	Benjamin F. Taylor and Mary T. Taylor, wife, to Gottlieb M. Stengel Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 491 Folio 111
December 13, 1934:	T. Bayard Williams, assignee of mortgage sale from Gottlieb M. Stengel to Fannie Rice Land Records of Baltimore County Liber CWB Jr. 943 Folio 417
February 17, 1941:	Fannie Rice to Harry U. Riepe, Jr. and J. Holliday Riepe Land Records of Baltimore County Liber CWB 1145 Folio 201
September 17, 1941:	Harry U. Riepe, Jr. and Marion W. Riepe, wife, to J. Holliday Riepe Land Records of Baltimore County Liber CHK 1185 Folio 314
June 17, 1944:	Holmes D. Case and Anne Genevieve Case, wife, to Oren E. Newcomer Land Records of Baltimore County Liber TBS 1348 Folio 582
May 26, 1989:	Marjorie A. Newcomer to Marie Brunner Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 8199 Folio 713
October 19, 1990:	Marie Brunner to Louie E. Hampton and Stephen M. Samuels Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 8631 Folio 65
December 23, 1999:	Louie E. Hampton by Stephen M. Samuels, Attorney, to David B. Hugunin and Dawn C. Hugunin, wife

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Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 14240 Folio 341

September 20, 1999: Edward F. Stanfield, Jr., and Richard R. Stanfield, trustees under the will of Edward F. Stanfield and personal representatives for the estate of Marjorie R. Stanfield, to Edward F. Stanfield, Jr. and Richard R. Stanfield  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 14093 Folio 626

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. BA 0359

*Baltimore American*, June 16, 1838. As quoted in Maryland Historical Trust File BA 251.

Maryland Historical Society MHT Site BA-357. Narrative, April 14, 2000.

Maryland Historical Trust District Inventory for Baltimore County Historic Properties.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 13.70 ACRES  
Acreage of historical setting 431 ACRES  
Quadrangle name White Marsh

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Built circa 1680 and 1800, the Ormar Heights dwelling is historically associated with the 13.70 acres known as parcel 273 located on grid 22 of map 64 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	L.V. Trieschmann, J.J. Bunting, and A.L. McDonald, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	date	5/5/2003 updated
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600



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## **Bibliography Continued:**

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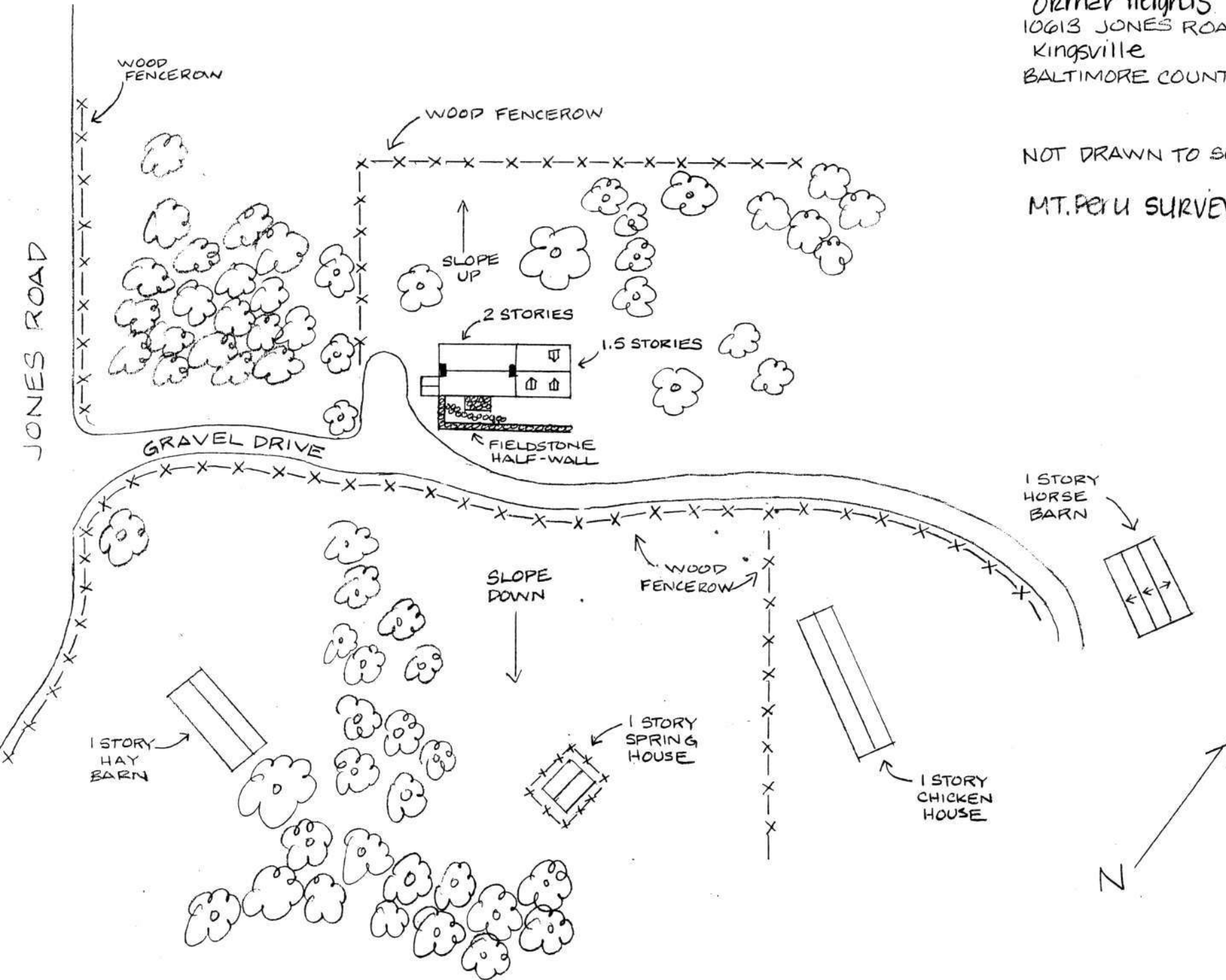
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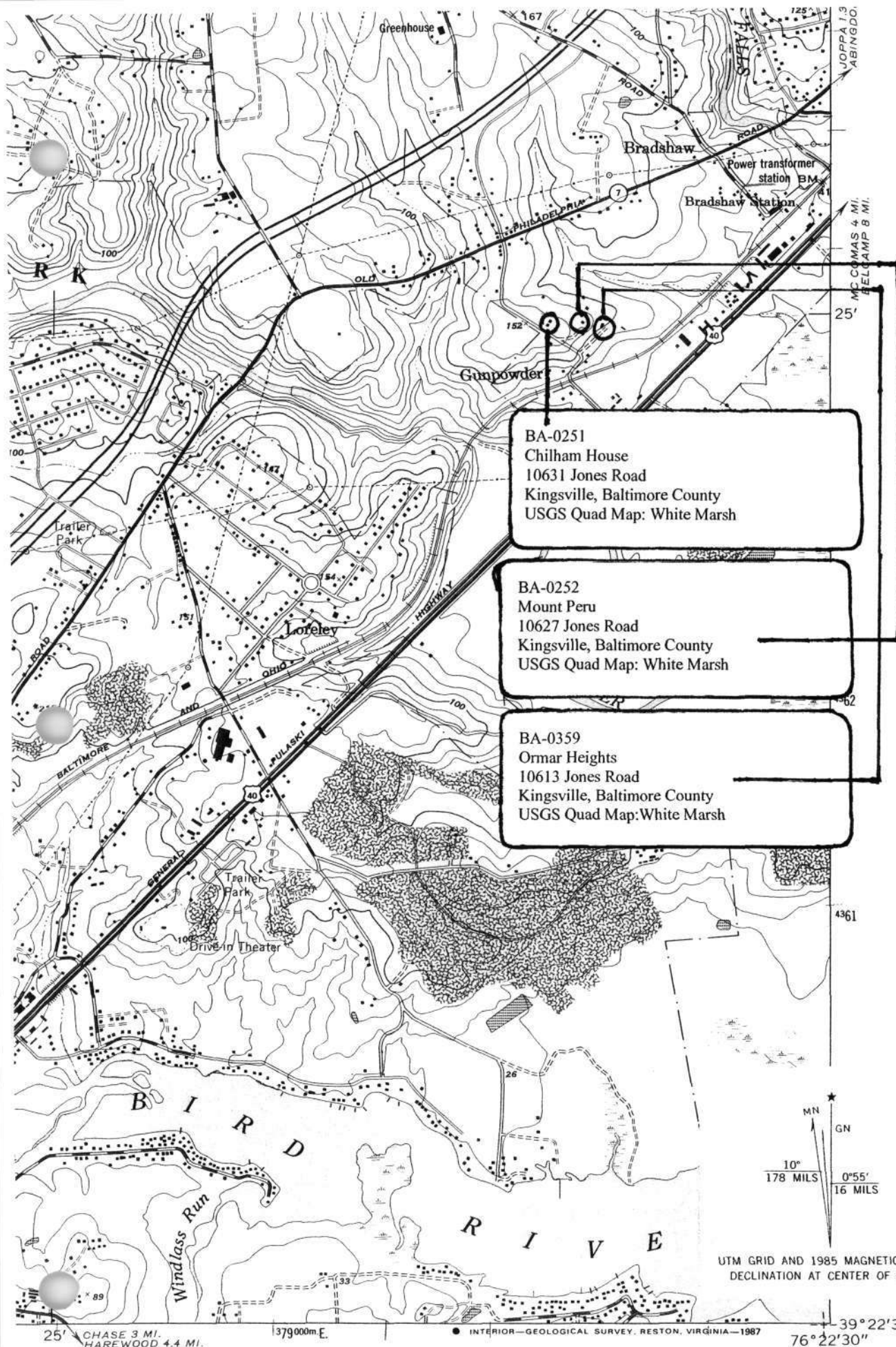
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BA 359  
Ormar Heights  
10613 JONES ROAD  
Kingsville  
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

MT. PERU SURVEY DISTRICT

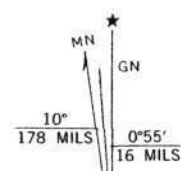




BA-0251  
Chilham House  
10631 Jones Road  
Kingsville, Baltimore County  
USGS Quad Map: White Marsh

BA-0252  
Mount Peru  
10627 Jones Road  
Kingsville, Baltimore County  
USGS Quad Map: White Marsh

BA-0359  
Ormar Heights  
10613 Jones Road  
Kingsville, Baltimore County  
USGS Quad Map: White Marsh



UTM GRID AND 1985 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ———

(GUNPOWDER  
5162 N)





BA 359

10613 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

EASTERN CORNER. LOOKING WEST

1 OF 5



BA 359

10613 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPD

NORTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

2 OF 5





BA 359

10613 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPD

SPRING HOUSE: NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

3 OF 5



BA 359

10613 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

CHICKEN COOP; WESTERN CORNER, LOOKING EAST

4 OF 5



BA 359

10613 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

S/00

MD SHPD

HAY BARN: NORTHERN ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

5 OF 5

BA- 359

**ORMAR HEIGHTS** - Before 1850 - Located 0.1 mile northeast of Bradshaw Road, 0.2 mile west of U.S. 40. Two-story, vernacular style stone house with gable roof, flush brick end-chimney; quoined corners; rectangular gable end windows in attic. Shown as Taylor house on 1850 map and missing from the 1877 atlas.